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The Illustrated War Mews.



From a Drawing by J. Simon

THE DASH THAT SPELLS VICTORIES: FRENCH INFANTRY STORMING A GERMAN POSITION AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

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THE GREAT WAR.

TF there is one thing we have learnt during this war, it is Germany's apparently habitual incapacity for bringing off coups. We have learnt this by constant demonstration. There has been an extraordinary number of occasions since the beginning of the fighting when Sedans of sorts were looming big in the Germanic atmosphere. From the flankingstroke at Mons, to that enveloping movement which led to the terrible

SHOWN WEARING THE IRON CROSS: THE GERMAN AIRMAN KANDULSKI, WHO KILLED THE CELEBRATED FRENCH AVIATOR, PÉGOUD.

Pégoud was, as usual, by himself in his aeroplane. In the German aeroplane, an Aviatik, were both a pilot and an observer. Pégoud went up to attack the German craft. After the first pass, in which neither side did execution, the German machine-gun jammed. It was got right just as Pégoud, with his machine-gun ready, was making his second swoop by. A bullet shot the intrepid Frenchman dead. His machine fell within the French lines in Alsace. - [Photo. by Photopress.]

double-thrust at the Channel coast through the avenues of Arras and Ypres; from Dankl's first movement towards Lublin, to the many attacks on Warsaw in the winter and spring of 1914-15; from the first Russian retreat from the Dunajec to the present Russian evasion of disaster in the Vilna zone, we have been worked up to many fateful anxieties by new, bold developments of Germanic attack. Many times we have waited on the verge of big events, but at no time have we witnessed the consummation of calamity. The Germans have shown a skill in beginning well, and even brilliantly; they have developed lines of action, as in the Vilna movements of envelopment, that showed their great ability and soundness of plan-work-and they have steadily failed in the full accomplishment of their

This systematic sense of failure is noteworthy and singular. That the Germans have against them Generals brilliant in their ability to manœuvre for defence, gives us, without doubt, the main reasons for their failure; but there is probably an explanation in their

own fundamental nature also. In tactical as well as in strategic movements, there is the same Germanic inability to make good what has been won by initial success. In engagement after engagement—those that made the many Ypres fights afford good examples—the enemy's infantry broke through the Allied line, and they yet not only failed to make good their vantage, but were quite frequently driven from the gaps they had forced in the front. These setbacks might be explained away with ease on the grounds of weariness after attack, lack of support and the rest, if they were not so consistent both in number and in nature.

Considering them, it would almost seem that the German mind is capable of developing an excellent theoretical



SUGGESTED BY THE GERMAN IRON CROSS; AND ALSO DISTRIBUTED BROADCAST: THE NEW TURKISH DECORATION OF THE "IRON CRESCENT."

By way of compliment to their German allies, the Turkish military authorities have introduced a new decoration, modelled in general idea on the German Iron Cross, to which the name of the "Iron Crescent" has been given. It is being distributed also as lavishly almost as the Iron Cross has been-to the satisfaction of the German manufacturing firms who acquired the contract.

Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.

scheme, but that German bodies-the human equation-are without the capacity to carry that scheme through. This may be because the German mind is of the type which fails to appreciate fully the human problem of a plan, or it may mean that the German subordinate commands are without the ability to interpret with vigour and certainty the orders of their Generals, or it may be that the German soldier has been moulded to such rigidity that he has a tendency to be blank of resources when the [Continued overleaf.

It is stated in that the Germa currents. Ear

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ELECTRIFIED WIRE THROUGH AN ORCHARD ON THE FRONTIER: HOW THE GERMANS HAVE CLOSED THE DUTCH-BELGIAN BORDER.

It is stated in connection with this photograph, taken in an orchard half in Belgium and half in Holland, | the author of "A Woman's Experiences in the Great War" ("Louise Mack") quotes a Dutch lawyer that the Germans have now closed the frontier completely by means of wire fences carrying powerful electric as saying: "A new emotion has seized upon Holland. . . . When the million Belgian refugees, bleeding, currents. Earlier in the war, it will be remembered, especially after the fall of Antwerp, thousands of starving, desperate, hunted, flung themselves over the Dutch border in the agony of their flight, we

homeless Belgians fled to Holland, where they received most generous treatment. Writing of that time, Dutch—and Prince Henry among us—saw . . the awful horror of the German invasion."—[Photo. by C.N.]

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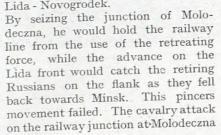
demand for individuality in action (and not in plan) faces him. But certainly the failure of Germany to attain the full triumphs promised by her

many able beginnings is consistent enough to be phenomenal. And one sees no reason why it should not continue to be so until the end, when the successful opening of the war shall have dwindled to a final Germanic failure.

The present scheme of operations in the East gives us examples of what I mean. We have heard of many " traps" since the days of the Dunajec. There was one after Przemysl and one after Lemberg, and Warsaw was to be the biggest of all. But the "traps" failed to snap on the elusive Russians, and doomed armies inevitably escaped. Now the fighting about the Vilna zone is

setting us up another example.

Von Hindenburg's scheme for a coup in the Vilna zone was one constructed with broad boldness. By swinging a big cavalry force from Svienziany towards Molodeczna, he hoped to flank and cut off a considerable force of the Russian Army, a force that would be caught in a loop by a powerful attack directed along a line Vilna-Lida - Novogrodek.



was driven off, and the neck of the loop pressed back by hard fighting at Smorgon and Lebedevo and Vileika, in which the Russians demon-

strated their local mastery of the German arms and drove the enemy off with some precipitancy and loss. Meanwhile, the Russians held the attack on the Lida line, throwing back the Germans at Gavia and in the region of the Oginiski Canal. By these delaying battles the armies that were to figure in yet another Sedan broke out of the loop, and Russian anxiety calmed once more.

The Germans seem to be tacitly acknowledging their unsuccess by their usual habit of silence at these moments. They have also found a fresh outlet for their energies in a more savage attack on Dvinsk and the

Dwina crossings. There has been heavy fighting north of Dvinsk and below Riga, at and about the Friedrichstadt bridge-head, but here the Russians appear to be capable of hitting back with some effect. Our Ally has, apparently, fought with success in the district of Birshalen, and they have driven the Germans off near the Ekau: the German comment on the fight-

ing here is that the Russians are attacking. On the other hand, the Russian front is broken south-west of Dvinsk, and that they have gained ground on a front of two miles and captured many prisoners and some guns. On the southern wing of the long line, General Ivanoff continues

OWNER OF THE BOMBED PALACE: THE KING OF WÜRTEMBERG.

King William II. of Würtemberg, whose palace at Stuttgart has been bombarded by Allied airmen as a retaliatory measure, commands one of the German armies in the field. He visited England in 1904, and was a Knight of the Garter until his name, with those of others, was struck off the roll.

IRISH I

At a certain stag

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Photo. by Stanley's Press Agency.



A MAN OF THE MOMENT: THE BUL-GARIAN PREMIER, M. RADOSLAVOFF. M. Radoslavoff, the Premier of Bulgaria, is credited with having declared recently to the members of his political party at Bucharest that Bulgaria could not remain unmoved in the presence of the quickly developing situation, and that, in order to be prepared for all eventualities, the decision had been taken to mobilise and keep up a strong force.-[Photo. by C.N.]



A BRITISH OFFICER DECORATED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA:

LIEUTENANT W. H. D. ACLAND.

Lieut. W. H. D. Acland, of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry and the Royal Flying Corps, is one of the selected British officers on whom recently the Emperor of Russia specially bestowed military decorations for notable services before the enemy. That conferred on Lieut. Acland was the Order of St. George (4th Class), awarded " for gallantry and distinguished conduct in the field." Photo. by Army and Navy Auxiliary C. S., Ltd.

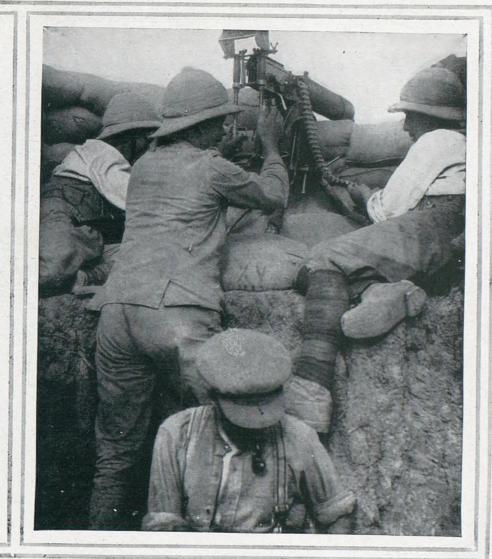
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IRISH FUN IN THE GALLIPOLI TRENCHES: TEASING A TURKISH SNIPER.

At a certain stage of the fighting in Gallipoli, the operations developed into trench-work on lines similar to that in France and Flanders. "Siege-warfare," says Sir Ian Hamilon in his recently published above photographs afford two interesting glimpses into the life of the British trenches, which, it will

TRENCH WARFARE IN GALLIPOLI: A BRITISH MACHINE-GUN AT WORK.

despatch, "was soon bourd to supersede manoeuvre-battles in the open. Consolidation and fortification be noted, are solidly protected. In the left-hand photograph an Irishman is seen playing a familiar trick on our front, improvement of approaches, selection of machine-gun emplacements, and scientific grouping on a Turkish sniper, who was giving trouble, but was ultimately located and disposed of.—[Photos. by C.N.] to do magnificently. The offensive appears to have passed completely into his hands, and he is driving the Austro-German forces determinedly before him. On Thursday, the Russians acting in this region were credited with a number of excellent successes. Advancing towards Lutzk, they

drove the Austrians before them to the northwest of Dubno, capturing the village of Voinitza with a number of prisoners. After sharp fighting near Kremenetz, one of the heights close to the village of Dvoretz was taken by assault, and the enemy were so violently dislodged north of Zalescziki that they fell back in confusion, and were badly cut up by the pursuing cavalry.

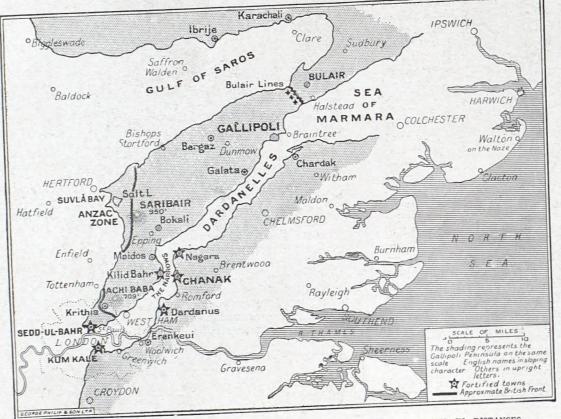
This fine and irrepressible advance culminated in excellent fashion with the recapture of the important town of Lutzk. The Austrians-and they admit it-were forced across the Styr to positions on the western bank, and the town securely held by our Ally. In this magnificent gain the Russians not only took a post of great value, but in driving the enemy off they inflicted severe losses, 80 officers, 4000 men, and much

hands. The Kaiser will have to reconsider the opinion that put the Russians out of action for at least six months. There are also some of our own race who will have to join the Kaiser in his repentance.

While the East has been showing its new power of successful attack,

the West has also awakened. Following the long preparatory gunfire, attacks have been launched against several points of the German front with success at once definite and striking. The French have made advances in the Champagne and in Artois; but it is, perhaps, the success of the British

attention. The advance reported in Sir John French's despatch of the 26th is not only big and brilliant, but it probably has major strategic meaning. The actual engagement (on Sept. 25) followed a heavy bombardment and some successful bomb-dropping on important junctions behind the line to be attacked, notably Valenciennes, and a covering feint (quite successful in drawing off reserves) north of the La Bassée Canal. The main assault was delivered from a line Vermelles-Grenay (part of the new front, it seems, recently taken over by us), and over a front of five miles an advance was made eastward to a depth, at points, of 4000 yards. This big movement gave us the western outskirts of the village of Hulluch, the whole of the village and mining works of Loos, and, still further east, Hill 70. There was



THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA AND THE LONDON AREA SUPERIMPOSED: A STUDY IN DISTANCES.

other fighting: an attack which enabled us to take 500 yards of the German trenches south of the Menin road to the rear of Hooge (that is, before Ypres itself); another which, though it enabled us to make ground during the day north of the Menin road, was not powerful enough to give [Continued overleaf.

The paintings their services Mr. Arthur Wal

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ry gunfire, front with dvances in the British immediate ne advance Sir John atch of the aly big and it probably tegic meanual engagept. 25) foly bombardne successful ng on im-tions behind e attacked, ciennes, and feint (quite drawing off th of the La... The main elivered from elles-Grenay new front, it ntly taken and over a e miles an made eastdepth, at 4000 yards. vement gave ern outskirts e of Hulluch, f the village g works of still further . There was yards of the ooge (that is, make ground

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WITH ONE OF HIS PAINTINGS: LANCE-CORPORAL COATES.

AN ARTIST-PRIVATE WITH ONE OF HIS PAINTINGS: MR. ARTHUR STEETON, HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

their services to the country. Lance-Corporal Coates, who is shown with his picture, a portrait of Mr. Arthur Walker, the sculptor of the Florence Nightingale statue in Waterloo Place, with the sculptor's brother in the background, is acting as an orderly in the Military Hospital at Wandsworth; as, too, is | the arts of peace who have joined the ranks in answer to their ccuntry's call. - [Photos. bv G.P.U.]

The paintings which we reproduce afford striking evidence of the way in which all classes are giving | Private Arthur Steeton, whose landscape, "The Border Land," with its fine sense of space, light and colour, suggests a Turner masterpiece. Both pictures serve to show the quality of these recruits to the beneficent side of war-work, and, it may be remembered, they are signs of many clever workers in us a permanent hold; and, of course, the fighting north of the canal, in which we neither gained nor lost. The Hulluch-Loos-Hill-70 gain is of moment. It has brought our front well over the road which connects La Bassée and Lens, and has also taken our line to a position above Lens, Hill 70 being rather less than three miles to the north. We have, therefore, made an important stroke to the north of Lens in the manner of the French success at Souchez to south of it. Not the least part of the victory was the capture by our people of about 2600 prisoners, nine guns, and several machine-guns. The French success in Champagne has been

Here, between the Suippes and the Aisne, ROULERSO on a front Auberive-Ville-sur-Toube, they have carried a network oZonnebeke of trenches nearly six-WILLESDENS teen miles in extent and YPRES EALLING HIH 60 to a depth varying from Hollebel five-eighths of a mile to WERVICO two and a-half miles. Messines This magnificent stroke Ploegsteert BATLLEUL not only forces the French well into the ARMENTIÈRES German position, but it brings them perilously Merville & LILLE near the railway that serves the Aisne front NEUVE CHAPELLE of the Germans, and thus the success may Festubert develop into an immense LA BASSÉE strategic advantage. Cuinchy TUNBRIGGE WELLS . With the victory there F Grinstead comes the capture of 16,000 unwounded men OLEN5 and twenty-four fieldwersham c guns. In Artois the Souchez o dash of the French gave them the difficult Labyrinth Approximate British Front

J London Area shaded thus village of Souchez and upruht letters. enabled them to go for-ARRAS O ward towards Givenchy. The whole offensive is

THE BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS AND NORTHERN FRANCE, AND THE LONDON AREA SUPERIMPOSED: A STUDY IN DISTANCES.

movement - with more to follow.

Of the other important news of this week, the most dramatic is, perhaps, that which comes from the Balkans. On Sunday (19th) a mobilisation order was issued in Bulgaria, and during the week twenty-eight classes were called to arms, cavalry divisions being moved to frontiers undefined. Bulgaria defended her unexpected action by stating that she is merely coming into line with other of the European Powers in putting herself into an "armed neutrality," and contends that her action is not aggressive, but has been forced upon her by the troop movements of her neighbours and by the danger to her through the threatened Austro-German offensive against Serbia. The almost immediate mobilisation of Greece which followed was viewed as a very effective counterstroke.

Of other news there is very little. In the sphere of the Navy there has

A RIFLE-SHOT OF WIDESPREAD FAME KILLED IN ACTION: LIEUT. H. OMMUNDSEN. Lieut. Ommundsen, of the H.A.C., who fell in Flanders recently, was, perhaps, the most notable marksman ever seen at Bisley. In 1901, when a lance-corporal in the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteers, he won the King's Prize. At one time or another, indeed, he won every individual prize offered by the N.R.A.,

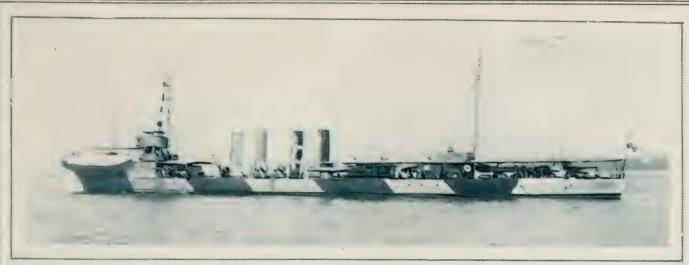
besides, during the past fourteen years, shooting in every important British and Scottish match. [Photo. by S. and G.] been a fairly regular and heavy bombardment of the Belgian coast by the British fleet, a bombardment that must be considered in conjunction with the land fighting in the West. In the air, in addition to many raids on strategic points, there has been a raid of reprisal on Stuttgart and its palace; thirty bombs were dropped, and considerable damage done.



LONDON: SEPT. 27, 1915.

a magnificent opening





are likely to be fought. We illustrate on this page two of the vessels experimented with, two of the United States destroyers, which display the different styles of marking adopted in their cases. The experiments were carried out at Newport. In No. 1, a destroyer (the "Trippe") is seen painted with slanting bands, of dark and light colour alternately and stripes on the funnels, the effect being favourable in harmonising with the horizon and sea background. In Photograph No. 2, another destroyer (the "Patterson") is shown with her hull grey, and the silhouette of a partially submerged submarine painted on it with the idea of misleading prying eyes on board a hostile ship. A number of other tests of a similar kind, with the

THE United States Marine Department has of late taken up with energy the problem of how most effectively to render wat-ships "invisible" at sea on coming within range of the eye and within the horizon line. Following the experiments of an Englishman, in the first place, a Mr. A. H. Thayer, the U.S. Naval Service officials have for some time past been making a series of colour and outline tests, with results which are considered so far successful that the opinion is confidently expressed that a workable solution of the problem is possible in the near future, a solution which will result in a colour-scheme making all classes of war-ships, from super-Dreadnoughts downwards, practically invisible at the ranges at which naval battles

FAME KILLED

Flanders recently, ver seen at Bisley.

Queen's Edinburgh

one time or another,

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shooting in every Photo. by S. and G.] n coast by the ijunction with nany raids on

ttgart and its

damage done.

LAS NEWTON.

MUNDSEN.



Continued.] " INVISIBLE " WAR-SHIPS AT SEA: UNITED STATES EXPERIMENTS WITH DESTROYERS PAINTED " FUTURISTICALLY "-ONE WITH A " SUBMARINE." hulls and upper parts of various craft painted in parti-coloured bands in irregular patterns, form part of | curves are said to correspond well with the wave-lines of the sea, while the colour-combination blends

the programme of experiments. It is stated that, as far as the experiments have gone, the most favourably considered combination consists of irregular serpentine lines, more or less horizontal and black in colour, painted along a vessel's side on a background of the ordinary war-grey. The serpentine invisibility, alike at comparatively close distances and at the longer ranges.—[Photos. by Topical.]

satisfactorily with the mottled appearance of the surface seen under most lights. On the funnels irregular spirals are painted in black and grey. The whole scheme of painting is said to produce effects approaching



DECORATED WITH THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE AND THE BELGIAN ORDER OF LEOPOLD: MRS. WYNNE AT THE FRONT.

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hospital and its ambulances, as near the front as may be possible. Mrs. Wynne is appealing for subscriptions for surgical instruments, anaesthetics, folding-beds, dressings, splints, and also help towards the maintenance of the fleet of cars and dressing-station, the donations to be sent to her at 6, West Chapel Street, Mayfair, W. In our photograph she is seen in a trench, not forty yards from the enemy.

As me

Volunt



WITH A BRITISH "FLYING" AMBULANCE AT THE WESTERN FRONT: ATTENDING TO A WOUNDED MAN.

As mentioned opposite, Mrs. Wynne is going to Russia with the Bevan Ambulance, whose personnel is partly that of the famous Hector Munro Ambulance, with which she worked for ten months in Flanders. Voluntary ambulances are now more needed in Russia than on the Western front, where the organisation has become more complete. Members of the Bevan Ambulance provide their own cars and defray their





A FOUNDATION-STONE AS A TROPHY: A RELIC FROM A SEDD-EL BAHR FORT.

There are trophies—some too painfully human to be other than repellent. But that is not the case with the one which we illustrate. It is a foundation-stone from Sedd-el Bahr fort, brought back by a Midshipman after the bombardment and erected over 12-inch guns. It is interesting in itself. as well as for its associations.

TO COUNTERACT POISON-GAS FUMES: A FRENCH DEVICE AT "ANZAC."

Now that Science has been turned from beneficent to base purposes, it is well that antidotes have been found to the poisonous gases used by the enemy. One of them—the apparatus shown—is due to the inventive genius of the French. It is portable, and sprays a fluid which counteracts the effects of the gases used by the enemy. The new invention has been used in the trenches at Quinn's Post, "Anzac."

Sir Ian

a rough

as 1400



WHERE "1400 SHELLS HAVE FALLEN WITHIN AN HOUR": "ANZAC"-A LAUNCH SUNK OFF THE PIER DURING LANDING OPERATIONS.

as 1400 shells have fallen on 'Anzac' within the hour, and these of all calibres, from 12 inches to field a certain quiet heroism have characterised the evacuation of the many thousands of our wounded."

the

Sir Ian Hamilton, writing in his despatch about the Australians and New Zealanders, whose line "formed | shrapnel." Later, regarding the work of the R.A.M.C. in embarking wounded, he says: "They and a rough semicircle inland from the beach at 'Anzac' Cove, with a diameter of about 1100 yards," goes | their attendants may be shelled on their way to the beaches, on the jetties, and again, though, I believe, on to say: "The shelling both of the trenches and beaches has been impartial and liberal. As many by inadvertence, on their way out in lighters to the hospital-ships. . . Efficiency, method, and even





PARIS DEFENCES AGAINST AIR-RAIDS: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE-GUN.

The Zeppelin raid on the London district, and Mr. Balfour's statement that the Admiralty have studied the anti-aircraft defences of Paris, lend particular interest to these photographs. The anti-aeroplane machine-gun is "the weapon par excellence against air-attacks."—[Official Photograph issued by the French War Office, and passed by the French Censorship; supplied by Sport and General.]

"EARS" OF THE PARIS ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES: A LISTENING-POST.

Each listening-post (poste d'écoute) "consists of four huge horns, which gather up almost the slightest sound and magnify it by means of a microphone, so that it is impossible for an enemy or other avion to approach unheard. These horns may be described as "reversed megaphones." "—[Official Photograph, issued by the French War Office and passed by the French Censorship Authorities; supplied by Sport and General.]

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chief of



HOW PARIS HAS OBTAINED IMMUNITY FROM GERMAN AIR-RAIDS: A TYPICAL BATTERY OF SPECIAL GUNS USED AGAINST AIRCRAFT. "In the early stages of the war," says the account accompanying these photographs, "Paris was visited day after day by German aeroplanes. The Government called back General Hirschauer, the former chief of the Aeronautical Department, and systematic defences against aeroplane attacks were organised...

Every section of the organisation is connected by telephone with headquarters in Paris. Directly an

slightest er avion intograph,



DR. DUMBA'S MEDIUM: MR. ARCHIBALD, AMERICAN WAR-CORRESPONDENT.

The publication by the Press Bureau, on September 21, of the confidential papers from Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, to Vienna, discovered in the baggage of an American journalist, Mr. J. F. J. Archibald, who was bringing the papers over, when examined at Falmouth during his voyage from New York to Rotterdam, was one of the most amazing disclosures of the war. The documents revealed a plot for fomenting strikes in United States munitions factories working for the

found a with the but their



NOW IN ENGLAND: PRINCESS MARIE JOSÉ, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS-A SEASIDE STUDY.

for the n wired to the,

The daughter of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians is happy in the fact that she has found a home, in England, far from the sights and sounds of war. The King and Queen are burdened with the perils and anxieties of the calamity which has befallen the country to which they are devoted, but their children are in security, the elder son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant,

HOSPITAL-SHIPS AT THE DARDANELLES.

When the history of the War comes to be written, the work of our ever-growing fleet of hospital-ships will merit a chapter for itself. The campaign in Gallipoli that is costing such thousands of lives, and the great distance from the Bases and the homes to which our wounded have eventually to be taken, have called for the equipment of nearly seventy British ships, as well as French and Italian ships engaged in the same work.

During the few hours' voyage across the English Channel the hospital-ships bringing wounded from France and Flanders act chiefly as ambulances. The wounded have been brought many miles by train,



MEN WOUNDED IN GALLIPOLI ON THEIR WAY TO THE BASE: THE HURRICANE-DECK OF A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL CARRIER.

have generally received some hospital treatment since they left the firing-line, and quickly reach some hospital in England where all the resources of modern science are at the disposal of the skilled surgeons who attend them. From Gallipoli, however, the wounded come off in small boats, tenders, or trawlers, direct from the trenches or firingline a mile or two distant, their wounds having been dressed in the

trenches or at some field-dressing station, often under shellfire; and occasionally a boat is sunk or additional wounds are received on the way out from the shore, or even on the decks of the hospitalships themselves. The slighter cases are dressed and sent on by trawlers or other small craft to Imbros or Lemnos, to be transferred to transports or "ambulance - carriers " for transit to the Base; whilst the whitepainted, registered hospital-ships act as clearing-stations and floating-hospitals off the shore.

Operations have to be performed and the wounded nursed and treated for per-

BEING HOISTED UP ON TO A HOSPITAL-SHIP FROM A SMALL BOAT.

haps a week before they can be transferred to permanent hospitals at the Base.

During this time accurate records and classified returns of all the cases have to be made out, and all the administration work of a great hospital of from 500 to 800 beds has to be performed. No one who has not lived on board one of our hospital-ships can imagine.

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"SOME WE SHALL NEVER SEE AGAIN": A HOSPITAL-SHIP BURIAL SERVICE.

These photographs, one showing the chaplain of a hospital-ship committing to the deep, in the words of the impressive Service for Burial at Sea, a coffin draped with the Union Jack, and the other showing slightly wounded men on board a temporary hospital-carrier ship, recall the closing sentences of Sir Ian Hamilton's latest despatch. "Finally, if my despatch is in any way to reflect the feelings of the force,

"OTHERS WILL BE BACK IN DUE COURSE": SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, ON DECK.

I must refer to the shadow cast over the whole of our adventure by the loss of so many of our gallant and true-hearted comrades. Some of them we shall never see again; some have had the mark of the Dardanelles set upon them for life, but others, and, thank God, by far the greater proportion, will be back in due course at the front."

the immense amount of labour this involves, and the constant work, continuous almost night and day, of collecting the names and many

necessary particulars and of classifying them before arrival at the Base.

The total "cot" and "walking" cases, Army and Navy, officers and men, with numbers of cases of various kinds, have to be notified by wireless within twelve hours of arrival, so that arrangements can be made ashore for their reception.

At Alexandria, motor-ambulances and hospital-trains are in readiness on the quays to distribute the patients; whilst at Malta they have first to be taken ashore in lighters. Meanwhile, indents for supplies of all kinds—mattresses, bedding, Red Cross requisites, medical stores, tobacco, and food, have been made out during the voyage, ready to be taken to the various depôts on arrival, so that the

goods may be collected next

day. As soon as the patients are off - and sometimeseven before - the ship is coaled, her fresh-water supply is replenished, and within from twelve hours to three days the ship is generally on her way back again to the Overseas



EQUIPMENT FOR "COT" CASES: SWING CANVAS COTS ON BOARD
H.M. HOSPITAL-SHIP "SICILIA."

Base. On the return voyage all the wards have to be cleaned and disinfected, and clean mattresses and bed-linen put down in place

of what had gone ashore to be washed.

Dressings have to be cut up, and all preparations made for the next rush of wounded.

Sometimes a day or two's comparative rest is obtained at the Overseas Base; at others, the ship has to return immediately to the Beaches, and is barely ready for the reception of wounded again before they begin coming on board.

During the recent heavy fighting in Gallipoli, some of the hospital-ships did repeated trips between the Beaches and the Overseas Bases, where the wounded were discharged direct into some ambulance-carrier ship, and the floating-hospital returned again almost at once for "the front." The work under these cir-

cumstances has been extraordinarily heavy, and the transport of so many thousands of sick and wounded by sea almost from the firingline to the distant Base has afforded one of the greatest tasks with which the R.A.M.C. has yet been called upon to cope.



ON BOARD A VESSEL TEMPORARILY EQUIPPED AS A HOSPITAL-SHIP: A CORNER OF AN OFFICERS' WARD.



A LINER'S LOUNGE TRANSFORMED INTO A TEMPORARY OPERATING-THEATRE: ON BOARD H.M. HOSPITAL-CARRIER "SCOTIAN."



WITH THE HOSPITAL-SHIPS AT THE DARDANELLES: HOW THE WOUNDED ARE TAKEN BY SEA FROM GALLIPOLI TO THE BASE. In this number we give a very interesting article, with other photographs, describing the arduous work of the Hospital-Ships at the Dardanelles. The above photographs show: (1) Nurses and officers on board H.M. Hospital-Ship "Dunluce Castle" looking up at a German aeroplane; (2) The weekly

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into a ward; (4) Transferring wounded from a trawler to a hospital-ship. A Reuter correspondent at the Dardanelles, who was recently invalided home, writes, in an account of his experiences on the way : "The doctors are splendid. The stretcher-bearers are splendid. The untiring hospital-workers are life-belt parade on board H.M. Hospital-Ship "Devanha"; (3) The troop-deck of a transport converted | splendid; and the women . . . are more than splendid."



MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OWN ROOM AT THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS-WITH SHELL-CASES, AS APPROPRIATE MEMENTOS

Since the publication of his book, "Through Terror to Triumph," with its "note of alarm" sounded in the preface, and the equally grave warnings in his subsequent letter to a constituent, the policy and personality of Mr. Lloyd George have acquired a significance even greater than when he took office as Minister of Munitions. In the above-mentioned preface, it will be remembered, he said: "If we are not allowed to

equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates, when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital decisions are postponed until too late; . . . then I can

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see no hope; but if we sa
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George recently gave the Ho

plished. He mentioned tha



AND ORNAMENTS ON DESK AND MANTELPIECE - A DRAWING MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS."

see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterised by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured." Mr. Lloyd George recently gave the House of Commons many details as to what the Ministry of Munitions had accomplished. He mentioned that they had set up sixteen national factories controlled by local boards. "You

cannot manage a business in several districts," he said, "from a central office in London. When these sixteen national factories are in full working there will be an enormous increase in the output of shells." There are those who, not fully comprehending the reasons for and advisability of a part of th's preface, consider Mr. Lloyd George a pessimist, but nothing could be farther from the truth.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]

ROPRIATE MEMENTOS
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too late; . . . then I can



"SAVOIA!" THE BEGINNING OF A FURIOUS BA ONET CHARGE BY

Those famous Italian light infantrymen, the Bersaglieri—easily recognised by their broad-brimmed hats with drooping plumes of cock's feathers -have in the present war sustained their high reputation for impetuous valour. Our photograph shows some of them emerging from a line of bushes to make a bayonet-attack upon the Austrians, uttering the Italian war-cry, "Savoia!" A very high tribute to the Italian Army was paid by Lord Kitchener in his recent speech in the House of Lords. After alluding to the brilliant operations in the Carnic Alps and on the Trentino upon their enemies the greater than the contract of the carnic Alps and on the Trentino upon their enemies the greater than the carnic Alps and on the Trentino upon their enemies the greater than the carnic Alps and the carnic Alps and

frontier, he went on to say positions could be carried out



OF A FURIOUS BA ONET CHARGE BY A BODY OF BERSAGLIERL

war sustained their high war-cry, "Savoia!" A

frontier, he went on to say: "The geographical and strategical advantages previously possessed by the enemy were thus neutralised, and the main Italian advance on many very strong positions could be carried out on their Eastern front extending along the whole valley of the Isonzo as far as the sea. . . . The gallant conduct of the Infantry of the Line in action impressed Alps and on the Trentino upon their enemies the great military value of the Italian Army, while the bold feats of the Alpine troops and the Bersaglieri . . . were a marvellous sample of successful enterprise."



WITH THE COLONIAL "NAKED ARMY" IN GALLIPOLI: AUSTRALIAN GUNNERS STRIPPED FOR THE FRAY DURING A FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL.

whom Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett wrate: "I suppose that since the Dervishes made their last charge at Omdurman no such naked army has ever been seen in the field. . . . To find an Australian now wearing anything except a pair of 'shorts,' is extremely rare, whether he be in the trenches, in a rest camp, and giant limbs are now burnt by the sun to a dull brick-red."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

This photograph illustrates well a characteristic of the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops, of or on fatigue. One by one they have thrown aside their various articles of clothing. . . . The 'shorts,' which started a few months ago as full-length trousers, have now arrived half-way up the thigh. In , this primitive costume the Australians and New Zealanders live and work and fight. Their huge frames

A "HORSE

Captain Edward U ship), at the disemi overboard, regardless immersion, he was



A "HORSE OF TROY" V.C., COMMANDER (NOW CAPTAIN) UNWIN PHOTOGRAPHED WHEN THE NEWS CAME OF THE AWARD OF HIS CROSS.

Captain Edward Unwin, R.N., won his V.C. on board the "River Clyde" (the "Horse of Troy" work. Taken to the doctor again for bullet abrasions, again, against advice, he left the ship, this time ship), at the disembarkation on Gallipoli Peninsula. Seeing the landing-lighters break adrift, he went

overboard, regardless of the Turkish fusillade, and strove to get them back, until, incapacitated by the immersion, he was brought back on board. Having recovered partially, he returned and finished the

shorts,

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work. Taken to the doctor again for bullet abrasions, again, against advice, he left the ship, this time in a boat to rescue wounded, and kept at the heroic task till exhaustion forced him to desist. On the news arriving in the Dardanelles of Commander Unwin's V.C., officers stopped work specially to be photographed with him. Commander Unwin is seen on the left.—[Press Bureau Photograph, per C.N.]



THE ANZAC HINTERLAND IN GALLIPOLI, FROM AN ENEMY STANDPOINT: A GERMAN SKETCH AT ARI BURNU, WITH IMBROS BEYOND. The German artist describes his sketch, which is reproduced from a German illustrated paper, as "A | twenty miles off the coast to the westward. The above sketch, apparently, is taken from a point some

The German artist describes his sketch, which is reproduced from a German illustrated paper, as "A landscape near Ari Burnu; in the background the island of Imbros." Ari Burnu is situated near the landscape near Ari Burnu; in the background the island of Imbros." Ari Burnu is situated near the landscape near Ari Burnu; in the background the island of Imbros." Ari Burnu is situated near the distance inland, looking westward towards the coast. The shaded strip in the left background, broken northern point of Anzac Cove, where the position of the gallant Australians and New Zealanders forms a serious "thorn in the side" of the Turkish forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Imbros lies about

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THE SUVLA BAY LANDING FROM THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW: A GERMAN SKETCH OF BRITISH AND TURKISH TROOPS FIGHTING.

of the

The sketch here reproduced appeared recently in a German illustrated paper with the following description:
"The heroic defence of the Dardanelles by our Turkish allies: a battle at the new landing-place of the English Expeditionary Force near Anafarta in Gallipoli." The landing took place, it may be recalled, in the early hours of August 7. "The point of disembarkation for the divisions," writes Mr. Ashmead-



The Bulgarian Army, as reorganised since the Balkan War, comprises, on mobilisation, a field force of ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over an above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over an above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with over an above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, The Bulgarian Army, as reorganised since the Balkan War, comprises, on mobilisation, a field force of ten the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry ten Army Corps, each of the strength of 25,000 infantry, with, over and above, an independent cavalry division, and artillery—field and mountain—and heavy howitzer batteries. In addition, about 100,000 division, and artillery—field and mountain—and heavy howitzer batteries. In addition, about 100,000 men of all arms are available as first reserve. The infantry and cavalry are armed with the Mauser

THE BULGARIAN MOBILISATION TO MAINTAIN "ARMED NEUTRALITY": TYPES OF THE SOLDIERS CALLED OUT-ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

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THE BULGARIAN MOBILISATION: INFANTRYMEN OF A LINE REGIMENT.

On September 22 it was made public that official instructions had been issued from Sofia for a general mobilisation of the Bulgarian forces. It was also stated that the railways had been taken over by the military, and that all Bulgarian officers on leave in France were recalled to the colours, together with all Bulgarian subjects and reservists resident in Germany, Austria, and Roumania, as well as those

THE BULGARIAN MOBILISATION: OFFICERS OF A FIELD-ARTILLERY BATTERY. settled in Macedonia and in Thrace. At the same time a Reuter's Washington representative, interrogating the Bulgarian Minister, was informed that the mobilisation meant that "Bulgaria will maintain neutrality, but an armed neutrality." In the left-hand illustration are typical infantrymen of Bulgarian line regiments. That to the right shows Bulgarian artillery officers.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



BOMBED AS REPRISAL FOR ZEPPELIN AND AEROPLANE MURDERS OF CIVILIANS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND: THE PALACE AT STUTTGART. On September 22, a French aeroplane squadron, in a flight of nearly 300 miles, attacked Stuttgart.

On the Royal Palace and on the station. Our aeroplanes, which were cannonaded at different points on their long journey, returned uninjured to their base." The modern Royal Palace, seen above, claims on their long journey, returned uninjured to their base." The modern Royal Palace, seen above, claims to be one of the most beautiful royal edifices existing in Europe. The railway station near the square to be one of the most beautiful royal edifices existing in Europe. The railway station near the square on which the palace stands, is at one of the most important railway centres in Germany.

Vilna, unfort









WHERE THE GERMANS HOPED TO TRAP A RUSSIAN ARMY, BUT WERE BAFFLED AGAIN: IN THE CITY OF VILNA.

Vilna, on the Viliya, a river 200 yards wide just there, is the capital of Lithuania, and is practically | the Vielka, the High Street of Vilna. Photographs Nos. 2 and 4 give different views of the Roman unfortified, with hills rising round. Ordinarily, it is the headquarters of the provincial administration and a large timber and grain trading centre. Its present importance has been that it is a valuable railway junction, through which the main line from Petrograd to Kieff passes. Photograph No. 1 shows

Catholic Cathedral. No. 3 shows the sanctuary that, above all others, Vilna honours—the Ostra Brama Chapel, which possesses a widely renowned miracle-working Chapel of the Virgin, in which both Roman Catholics and members of the Orthodox Faith meet in worship.—[Photos. by Topical.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXVII.-ADMIRAL VAUGHAN-LEE.

THE Royal Naval Air Service, with its growing importance, has now called for a more signal recognition of its services, and in future the supreme direction will be in the hands of an officer of Flag rank. Hitherto it has been under the control of a Commodore, but now the work will be supervised by Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, a distinguished scientific officer. Born in 1867, Charles Lionel Vaughan-Lee entered the Royal Navy in 1880. On completing his course at the Royal Naval College, he obtained his sub-lieutenancy in 1886, and devoted himself principally to torpedo work, in which branch of the service he came to be recognised as a specialist. He went ahead rapidly, and had to wait only a year for his full lieutenancy, which he obtained for the excellence of his appearance in examinations. He had already some active service to his credit, for as a midshipman he had taken part in the Egyptian War of 1882. During that campaign he served on board the Minotaur. On board that old vessel he came under fire for the first time during the bombardment of Alexandria from July 11 to 13, 1882. His early scientific bent was consistently followed up during many years of service, and led to his appointment to a series of important offices connected with the technical side of his profession. Step by step he worked up the ladder, winning new credit as a man of sound information and original powers. In the year 1899 he was appointed assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, a post for which his tastes and qualifications eminently



REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES LIONEL VAUGHAN-LEE,
DIRECTOR OF AIR SERVICES.

Photograph by Russell.

fitted him. Later, he had experience in another branch of the service, and in 1905 he filled for twelve months the very responsible position of Assistant-Director of Naval Intelligence. These were the years when far - seeing men knew that the present trouble could not be long delayed, and at such a time the intelligence department of the Senior Service took a new importance. Four years later, Captain Vaughan-Lee's allround gifts found another sphere in the command of the Shotley Training Establishment; and in 1913, as a Commodore of the Second Class, he took command of the Royal Naval Barracks at Portsmouth. For such a man a state of war meant inevitable further employment of the first importance, and last December he was appointed to the command of the Thunderer. He had been advanced to Flag rank during the previous August. His present appointment is regarded very favourably by air-craft experts, especially by the most progressively minded of these, who look to him for a general speeding-up all round. One of the greatest needs of the moment is airships of powerful armament that will fly quicker and higher than the enemy's vessels. It will also be necessary to build an air-fleet bigger than the combined fleets of any two other nations. Quite recently, Rear - Admiral Vaughan - Lee was appointed a Naval A.D.C. to the King. He is a cadet of the house of Vaughan-Lee of Dillington, Somerset, and is the third son of Vaughan Hanning Vaughan-Lee, M.P. for West Somerset from 1874 to 1882. He married, in 1895, Rose Cecilia, daughter of L. Llewellyn, of Nethway House, South Devon.

brough



A LEADER WHOSE WOUNDING SIR IAN HAMILTON HAS CALLED A CALAMITY: GENERAL GOURAUD, IN HOSPITAL IN PARIS.

This clever portrait, by M. Duvent, of "The Lion of the Argonne," who, it is good to learn, is now convalescent, voices a tribute as warm as that in Sir Ian Hamilton's last despatch: "General Gourand brought a great reputation to our help from the battlefields of the Argonne, and in so doing he has added to its lustre. A happy mixture of daring in danger and of calm in crisis, full of energy and resource, and resource,



THE LIAISON OFFICER'S PERILOUS DUTY: MOTORING ALONG ROADS ACCURATELY RANGED BY THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

The liaison officer acts as go-between, that is, as carrier of plans and information, between Allied commanders. French liaison officers are attached to the British Headquarters Staff, and one to each up to time at all hazards. They and their drivers have done heroic and invaluable work, which, being up to time at all hazards. They are also British liaison officers at General Joffre's Headquarters, and with neighbouring French and Belgian forces. The work of the liaison officers is extremely dangerous, for while

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BY A BIG ITALIAN GUN: GENERAL JOFFRE WATCHING THE SHELLING OF AN AUSTRIAN FORT.

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During his visit to the Italian Headquarters, early in September, General Joffre made a tour along part shelling the Austrian mountain forts perched on high, on precipitous Alpine crags, above the passes of the Italian front. The French Generalissimo was enabled to witness the daily artillery duels in progress among the mountains, and had opportunities of seeing for himself at close quarters some of the batteries of the powerful long-range heavy guns which the Italians are using with great effect for

HOW IT WORKS: XXXVII.-OBSERVATION - MINES.

WHEN it is necessary to lay mines in channels likely to be used at times by other than enemy vessels, such as home harbour

entrances, etc., contact-mines cannot be used with safety. These are therefore replaced by observation-mines, which, as their name implies, are kept under observation and fired electrically from the shore when any enemy vessel is seen to be passing sufficiently near to the mine to sustain damage from its explosion (Fig. 2). An observation-mine, watched simultaneously by two observers situated some distance apart in suitable positions, may be fired by the operation of their two telescopes, the electric firingcircuit being completed when, and only when, both telescopes point exactly at the position of the mine (Fig. 2), and the two firing-keys, one under the control of each observer, are both pressed down. If, therefore, the two observers keep the victim under continual observation by telescope when passing through the minefield, and at the same time hold down their firing-keys, no mine will explode unless the vessel passes over it, and the explosion will occur if she does so.

The observers' positions are called the "firing" station and the "converging" station, the former being usually situated opposite the harbour entrance, its line of sight crossing the lines of mines (Fig. 2); and the latter to one side of the channel, the lines of mines being so laid that they point to, or converge on, the converging station. The firing station is usually a fort, but not necessarily so. This station contains the bulk of the electrical appli-

ances, and, if not sufficiently fortified to be impregnable, should be itself mined, so that the whole thing can be blown up rather than be allowed to fall into the enemy's hands. Both the stations should be built in such a manner as to blend with surrounding objects, and for that reason to be as invisible as possible. At the firing station is fixed a telescope mounted on a base plate which takes the form of a quadrant, the complete instrument being termed the "firing arc" (Fig. 5). As the telescope swings round, a rod, rigidly attached to it in a horizontal position, makes

contact in turn with a series of insulated plates fixed on the periphery of the quadrant, each of these plates being electrically connected with the particular mine at which the telescope is pointing when the contact is made. This connection is made by way of a shutter signalling and firing instrument, the action of which switches in the current from the firing battery to fire the mine, and at the same time indicates which mine has been fired.

To trace the action of the whole scheme through a simple diagram (Fig. 6) of wiring showing one mine only. The telescopes at the firing and converging stations being both placed so as to bear on the mine to be fired, and therefore making the particular contacts on their peripheries apply to that mine only, on the two firing-keys (A and B; see also Figs. 5 and 6) being pressed down, the current from a small signalling battery (C) passes through the shutter signalling and firing instrument (D) to the firing arc at A, and thence to the converging arc at B, the circuit being completed via the earth plates E and F. The passage of this current through the electromagnet g g attracts the armature h, so that it takes up the dotted position, in doing which it releases the detent k and allows the disc l to fall to its dotted position, making electric contact with the arm n. This contact completes the circuit between the firing battery (N) and

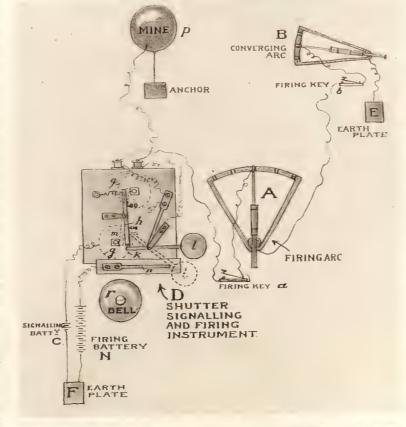


FIG. 6 .- THE INSTRUMENTS USED IN FIRING AN OBSERVATION-MINE: A DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE DETAILED EXPLANATION IN THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE.

the mine (p) by way of the earth-plates F. The body of the mine acts then as a second earth-plate, and so fires the mine. The fall of the disc l operates a hammer which strikes a signal bell (r), and the new position of the disc l indicates that the mine controlled by this shutter instrument is fired.

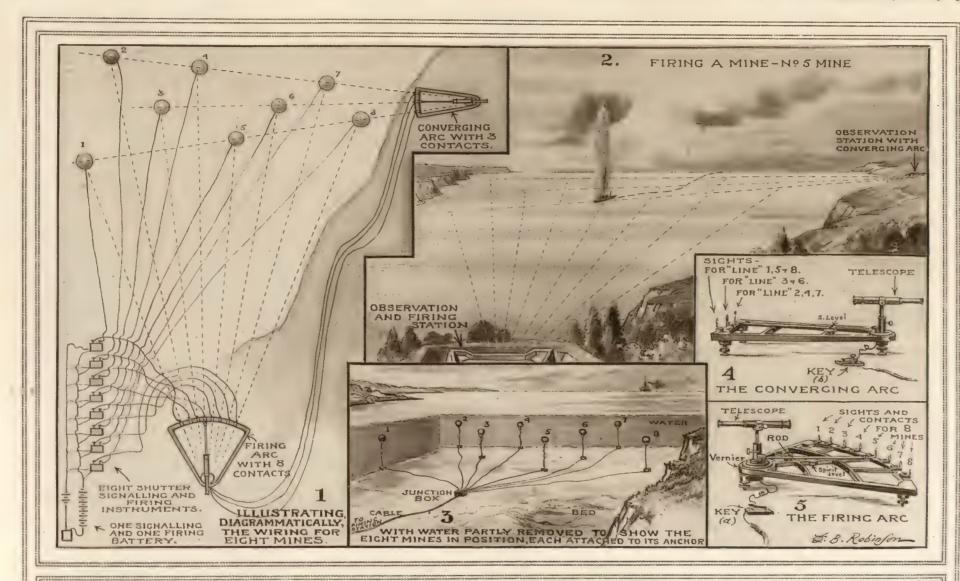
(Continued opposite.

In order to

a firing-arc

contact-plate

battery, N,



Continues | HOW IT WORKS: METHODS OF FIRING OBSERVATION-MINES IN WATERS WHERE CONTACT-MINES WOULD ENDANGER FRIENDLY OR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

In order to control a number of mines it is necessary to provide a shutter instrument, D, for each mine, a firing-arc A, having as many contact-plates as there are mines; a conveying-arc, B, having as many contact-plates as there are rows of mines (as in Fig. 1). A single signalling-battery, C, and one firing-battery, N, will deal with the whole system. When there are three rows of mines, and consequently,

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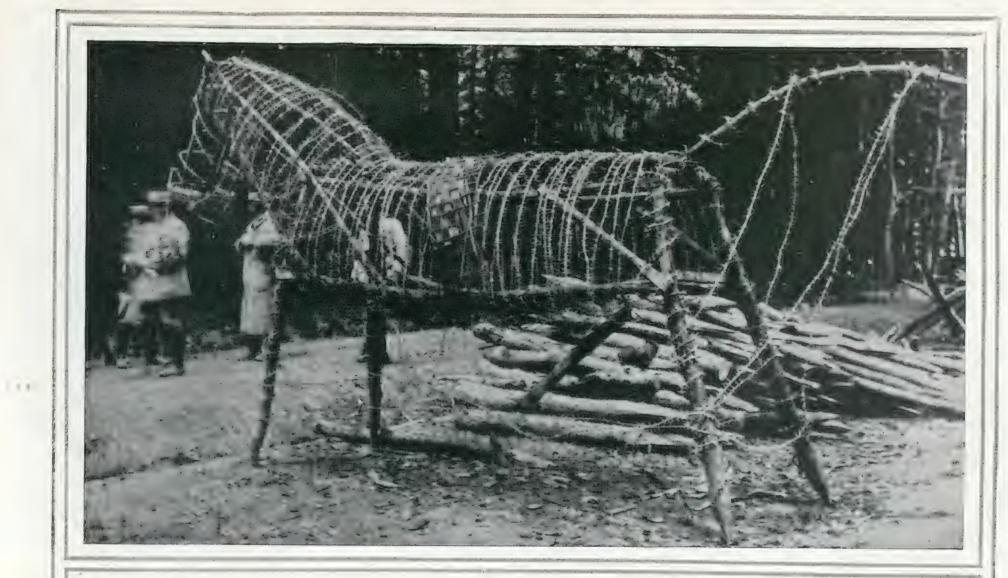
three contact-plates on the conveying-arc, three cables become necessary between the firing and conveying arcs. An additional cable is also provided for signalling purposes between the two stations. It may thus be taken that absolute security against an explosion being caused by a friendly vessel colliding with an observation-mine by accident, or through the set of a tide-current, can be counted on.



CARICATURE-TARGETS DESIGNED FOR ENEMY SHOOTING-PRACTICE: SIGNS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY HATE-MANIA AGAINST ENGLAND IN BAVARIA.

outset of the war, a bitterness of hatred against England little less virulent, if at all, than the sayage rindictiveness of the Prussian hate. Not even in Berlin, as returned detenus from Germany testify, is the hate-spirit towards the British Army so rancorous and implacable in its public expression as in

For some unknown and at present inexplicable reason, the Bavarians have displayed, from the very | Munich. The rabid anti-British utterances of the Bavarian Prince Rupprecht and his vitriolic harangues to his soldiers as to how they are to deal with the British in fight are notorious. It was to Bavarians that the alleged order to give no quarter to the British, and make no prisoners, was addressed. The above designs on Bavarian shooting-practice targets, reproduced from a German source, show an outbreak of the mania.



MORE "WIRY" THAN THE HORSE OF TROY! A CHARGER MODELLED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS FROM CAPTURED GERMAN WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The artistic ingenuity of the French soldier has shown itself in various ways during the war-among others, it may be recalled, in reliefs made from the chalk of the Aisne quarties. Here we give an

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captured from the Germans, and, as our photograph shows, with the aid of a few of the stakes to form the skeleton, the "sculptor" succeeded in producing a distinctly realistic horse, though the effect of example of another kind of sculpture, in a material which at first sight would seem an extremely inappropriate medium for the plastic Arts—that is, barbed wire! The entanglements used had been like to give some of their German prisoners a ride on this "wiry" steed! Placto, by Wars. Bareara.



THE SCENE OF THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN ARTOIS; WHICH TOOK PLACE

"In Artois we maintained in the course of the night the positions captured yesterday, including the Château
of Carleul, the cemetery at Souchez, and the last trenches which the enemy still occupied to the east of the
announced the first of the series of successes, which, with the British thrust forward near La Bassée, ten

storming of part of the vithe outskirts of Scuchez, a yield their gains later and by asphyxiating gas. Duri



LORETTE HEIGHT

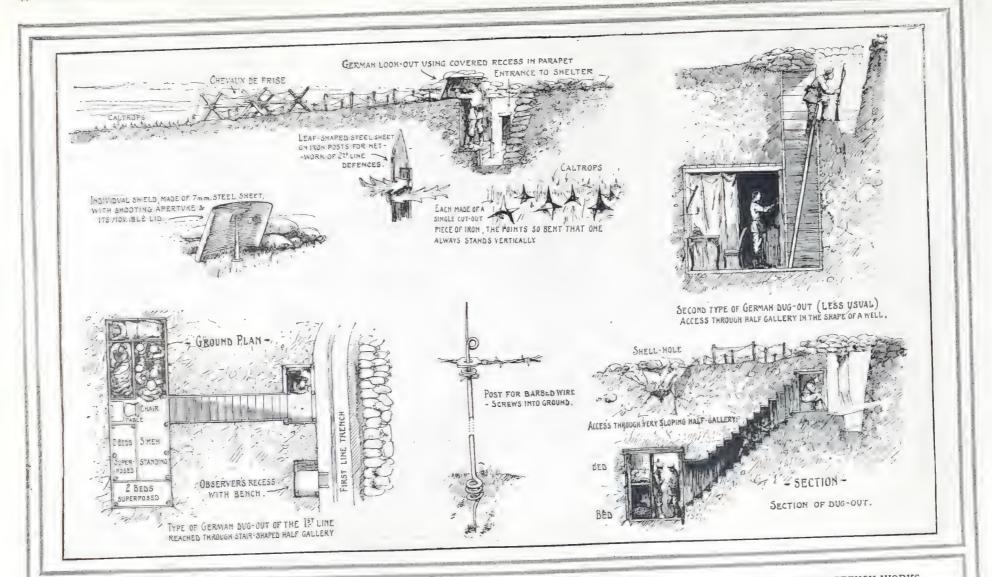
for the Allies than had during the great French d Ablain that the oftener weeks previous to the SHOWING SOUCHEZ VILLAGE (RIGHT CENTRE), WITH THE WOODS OF THE CHÂTEAU OF CARLEUL, AND (LEFT CENTRE) ABLAIN CHURCH IN RUINS.

storming of part of the village by the French. Following on that the French captured the cemetery on | by both sides, together with fierce attacks and counter-attacks, in which aerial torpedoes and green

the outskirts of Scuchez, and the approaches to the Château of Carleul, just outside Souchez, but had to yield their gains later and give up their post in the village before the German massed attacks accompanied

by asphyriating gas. During July there were continuous bombardments of Souchez, and the trenches round

by both sides, together with fierce attacks and counter-attacks, in which aerial torpedoes and grenades were employed. During August no notable results were scored on either side. Earlier in September the German lines were subjected to a tremendous bombardment, following on which, in an irresistible advance, the French have mastered Souchez and the German positions there, as stated in the Paris communicate quoted.



WHAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS HAD TO ATTACK IN THEIR VICTORIOUS ADVANCE: DEEP AND SOLID GERMAN TRENCH-WORKS. The heroism of the French and British troops in their recent victories can only be appreciated when it | reached either by steps down a sloping gallery, or by a ladder in a vertical shaft. Outside the trenches

is remembered what formidable defence works they had to attack. These drawings show typical examples of decimal tremences, dug-out, and accessory defences. The most remarkable reature is the mat one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is that one point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is the point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is the point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is the point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is the point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground. The lower diagrams right is the point always sucked up when they are thrown on the ground.

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A BRITISH OFFICER IN HIS NEW ANTI-GAS HELMET: IN A TRENCH IN FRANCE.

Our photographs might suggest that we are fighting poison - gas with appliances that look as though the cure is as bad as the disease. But the ugly helmets shown are effective weapons with which to fight the poisonous gases employed at the front by the enemy. Science, so beneficent in a thousand ways, can be and is being turned to destructive account, and not in the form of high explosives only.

THE MODERN WARRIOR! A BRITISH SOLDIER IN THE NEW ANTI-GAS HELMET.

But the insidious gases with which our men have been poisoned are now being effectively opposed by anti-gas helm:ts and by other very effective means. Our first photograph shows a Lieutenant, in a trench, wearing the helmet. Our second shows a head with the aspect of the nightmare helmet humanised by the eyes showing.—[Photo. No. 1, by Underwood and Underwood; No. 2, by Farringdon Photo. Co.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVI.—LORD AMPTHILL AND OFFICERS OF THE 3RD BATT. BEDFORDSHIRE REGT.

In the Fourth Row are: 2nd Lieut. C. Verner, 2nd Lieut. R. B. Beevor, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Hart, 2nd Lieut. A. Topley, 2nd Lieut. A. M. Watt, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Croskell; In the Third Row are: 2nd Lieut. A. Topley, 2nd Lieut. A. M. Watt, 2nd Lieut. A. W. East, 2nd Lieut. T. Coe, 2nd L

Reading from left to right in the Back Row are: 2nd Lieut. C. Haywood, 2nd Lieut. W. Shervinton; Poyntz, 2nd Lts. R. J. Hay, M. A. Steward, R. O. Goolden; In the Second Row are: Capt. W. E. C. Hood, In the Fourth Row are: 2nd Lieut. C. Verner, 2nd Lieut. R. B. Beevor, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Hart, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, In the Fourth Row are: 2nd Lieut. C. Verner, 2nd Lieut. R. B. Beevor, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Hart, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major H. S. Windham, Capt. S. Tabor, Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck, Capt. Sir F. W. F. Frankland, Bt., Majo

These are mentioned C.S.M. A. W. Hump battalions battalions



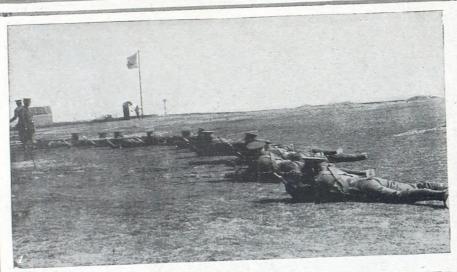
FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVI.-N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF THE 3RD BEDFORDSHIRES WHO HAVE WON DISTINCTION.

C.S.M. A. Mart, C.S.M. G. Garrett; In the Front Row: C.S.M. A. F. Aldridge, C.S.M. P. J. Hunt, Sergt. ments of the Army. William III. found work for it where the war is raging now, and it took part W. Humphrey, Sergt. W. Summerfield, C.S.M. J. Guerin. The Bedfordshire Regiment, the first two / 17 the famous siege of Namur. It fought under Marlborough in his four great battles-Blenheim, battalions (Regulars) of which are the former-day 16th Foot, comprises, in addition, two Special Reserve battalions (the former Bedford and Hertford Militia), and a Territorial Force battalion, together with troops are fighting.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

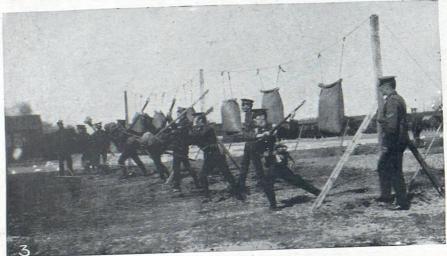
C. Hood, Vindham, tr), Capt.

and Lts.)

These are N.C.O.'s and men who have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, or have been if five Service battalions of the New Army, and a county Training Depot, of which the Duke of Bedford mentioned in despatches. They are, reading from left to right, in the Back Row Col. B. Piggott, is Colonel commanding. The first battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment is one of the oldest regiment.









FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVI.—TRAINING CAMP INCIDENTS WITH THE 3RD BEDFORDSHIRES.

The training of the 3rd Battalion Bedfordshires is very thoroughgoing. Photograph No. 1 shows a squad on the range being exercised in aiming and sighting practice. In Photograph No. 2 we see men of a machine-gun section, with their Maxim and equipment, on their way to the range for practice. In No. 3, we get a rehearsal of the real thing: a squad is seen engaged in bayonet-and-butt fighting, in

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